

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, July 8, 1864.

IN No. 4.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:
One copy one month, (Invariably in advance) \$1.00
One copy three months, " " " 2.75
One copy six months, " " " 5.00

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Business cards (five lines or less)	one month	\$ 5.00
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SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

such as

MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS.
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. ED. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M. For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6:30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M. From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

Special Notice.

MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in Idaho Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

W. L. APPLEBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. June 25th.

ATTENTION!

Business cards (five lines or less) one month

three months

six months

one year

two years

three years

four years

five years

six years

seven years

eight years

nine years

ten years

eleven years

twelve years

thirteen years

fourteen years

fifteen years

sixteen years

seventeen years

eighteen years

nineteen years

twenty years

thirty years

forty years

thirty years

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863.

Our Southern Notes Resumed—The St. George Party and its "Cache."

On our arrival in the valley we found a large party numbering about twenty gentiles, mainly from the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, diligently at work perfecting the notices and daily discovering new and apparently rich leads. We also ascertained that the "St. George" party (heretofore mentioned in the previous "notes") under the leadership of President Snow, in their recent visit, had apparently concluded that the mines therabouts were a pretty good thing, even for Saints; and that they had assumed the right to ignore the proceedings of the Miners' meeting some time before, and in the temporary absence of the Recorder, (Mr. Sherwood) had established a new mining-district, adopted another set of mining laws, and elected Wilbur L. Earl Recorder. Not only this, but a little investigation showed that they had set their stakes so as to "jump" at least one of the claims before located by Shirts, Sherwood & Co. We were assured by Mr. Earl that it had not been the intention of any of the party to "jump" or interfere with the claims of prior-locators, and upon going to the ground and showing to him and Mr. Evans (the surveyor of the St. George party) the original stakes and notices of the Salt Lake party, they both expressed themselves satisfied. A very short conference also convinced them of the illegality of their proceedings in attempting to elect a new Recorder and Messrs. Earl and Evans, before we left, recorded their own claims with Sherwood, the legal Recorder of the District. There seemed to be a very general misapprehension on the part of the St. George party and their associates, as to their rights in the premises—they conceiving that the temporary and necessary absence of Sherwood from the District authorized them to elect a new Recorder. However, all parties were soon busy at work in perfect concord, and the little cloud of contention soon blew over when the facts came to be fully understood. Of the locations made by what we have termed the "St. George party," the following were the most important: Panacker Co., 2,400; Meadow Valley Co., 7,800; St. George Co., 2,800.

The Panacker company staked off their ground in a north-west and south-easterly direction; the Meadow Valley Company adjoining them on the south-east extension. These claims, it was found, were on the Shirts' lead, discovered, located and recorded by Peter Shirts & Co., two months previously. The St. George company also claimed a lead running along the crest of the hill—in an east and west direction over or through an immense mass of limestone rock. Adjoining them on the east, the Meadow Valley company claim 4,800 feet more.

Some of the old experienced miners there, having expressed surprise that the St. George party ("containing men smarter than were yet to be born!") should have located a lead in such a place and in such a direction, we were favored with a legend, current in those parts, which runs as follows: An enterprising Italian named Bonelli, passing one day the Hamblin discovery hole at the foot of the hill, and seeing the glittering ore lying around in profusion, and strewed about the ground, thought it was a shame to lose so much silver—so packing on his mule all that it could carry, he took a couple of hundred pounds up on the hill and cached it. Bro. B., the indefatigable, came along with his accustomed industry, went prospecting and picking all over the region, hunting for the celebrated Panacker vein. Sure enough, on the brow of the hill where the limestone ended, the Italian's cache was struck. With something of the spirit and joy of the ancient philosopher, bro. B. yelled out in plain Saxon, "Eureka! Eureka! I've struck it," and forthwith down went his stake, noting for self and friends, 4,800 feet. It was generally agreed down there that it was "bully for B."—but they do say that he turns pale at the "riven Snow" when a chap accosts him with—"hail B. how about that cache?" Such was the legend current at Panacker Mount, and we agreed not to say anything about it—and only now

mention it in perfect confidence to our readers without vouching for its strict veracity.

Although there were many claims and leads taken up by the Shirts and recorded with Earl, none of them interfered with the original discoverers and claimants, except upon the Shirts' lead, and the last comers abandoned that when they learned the facts. So all is harmony, peace and good will, and Saint and Gentile are at work in happy accord, on Mount Panacker. The Wandell Gold and Silver Mining Company, also took up some 3,200 feet of a new lead discovered by them and recorded with Earl. On our return, however, we met them on the way back to Panacker from Beaver, for the purpose of transferring their record from Earl to Sherwood, and of prospecting their vein by sinking a shaft.

HINT.—We wish to state broadly and explicitly, that the office of the *VEDETTE* is no place for any man who has not immediate and important business connected with the paper to transact with the editor, and that it is no place for such persons one moment after such business is transacted! We had hoped that the cold shoulder so evidently shown by the editor to all such visitors might have been sufficient to prevent a repetition of their visits, but as such has not been the case, we make this public announcement, which if it shall not prove effectual, will be followed in due course by such a tirade of the king's English as will ring in the deafest side of the head of every such "bore," for there is no other name for the man who, without urgent business, will enter an editorial room on any other pretext.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.—Everybody in this community knows all about this line—its time—trips—rates of charge, etc., but everybody may not know that Mr. Holladay, the proprietor, has a line of tri-weekly coaches running to East Bannack and intermediate points,—as also a tri-weekly line between Walla Walla and this place, via Boise and West Bannack. For full information, see advertisement.

LIVERY STABLES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Faust's stables on 2d South Temple street, G. S. L. City, where anything may be had that is ordinarily procurable at a first class Livery stable. Messrs Fox & Faust, proprietors, also pay particular attention to the sale of stock, and their stables are the best place in town either to sell or to buy a good horse. See advertisement.

RECRUITING.—We are informed that, so far as the Second Cavalry is concerned, recruiting is progressing so well that, with new recruits and re-enlistments, this regiment will be up to the minimum number at least by the time the term of service of its original members expires.—*Sac. Bee.*

Glad to hear it, and hope similar luck for the 3d Infantry.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Philadelphia, July 5th.

The *Bulletin's* Harrisburg special of to-day says: The rebels had not crossed the Potomac at 4 o'clock this morning, and the fears of the people of the border counties are somewhat appeased; but there is considerable alarm still existing. Over 1,600 horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday, owing to the scare in that section. An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning (the 4th) by some 4,000 cavalry and infantry. At last accounts Gen. Weber was making a sturdy resistance.

Albany July 3d.

The President informs Gov. Seymour that the rebel forces estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand strong, has invaded Maryland,—attacked Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executive for a military force to repel invasion, and he calls upon the State of New York for 12,000 militia as its quota to serve during one hundred days.

Baltimore, July 5th.

Reports in regard to the movements of the rebels are still contradictory. The operator at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, says they are no nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, where it is said fighting was going on yesterday afternoon. The same account says fighting was also taking place at or near Sharpsburg. Previous reports say that Sigel has been joined by Mulligan, with a force from Leetown, where the fight occurred on Monday. Nothing has been received at Harper's Ferry from Sigel, or Mulligan up to two this afternoon, which is accounted for by the Hagerstown story of their being engaged opposite Shepherdstown, to which point they must have been followed by the rebels. The excitement at Frederick, Maryland, continues. All the sick in hospitals have been sent to Annapolis. The Government stores have also been removed. No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces are within twenty miles of the place, except a small cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks. Hunter is stated to be moving with his whole force to thwart the designs of the rebels in their expedition.

BALTIMORE, July 5th.

The latest information is as follows: The rebel force that visited Point of Rocks yesterday, did not exceed 100, and is supposed to be under Mosby. They retired after committing all manner of robberies. The excitement at Frederick was in a great measure, abated, and it is believed the Provost guard at that place could protect the city from all the rebels that had appeared in the vicinity of Point of Rocks. Sigel's and Mulligan's forces had reached Maryland Heights at 9 o'clock last night. Not a doubt is entertained of our forces being able successfully to resist any attack of the rebels on the place. Other reinforcements are on the way to Maryland Heights. Gen. Weber, commanding the Post, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends opening his guns on the town to drive the rebels out. The rebels are all on the Virginia side of the town engaged in plunder. They occasionally send a shell over to this side. The pontoons by which they crossed the river have been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge has been destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing.

A dispatch from Cumberland to-day, says: The rebel raid has been very destructive to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; a number of boats were burned, and many teams captured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th.

The President has called on Pennsylvania for 17,500 troops to serve at Washington and vicinity, for one hundred days unless sooner discharged.

Washington, July 5th.

Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury this forenoon and attended a Cabinet meeting at noon.

New York, July 5th.

Late private advices from Port Hudson state that the rebels are very active in that quarter. It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed the Atchafalaya June 5th, and an engagement ensued. No particulars.

St. Louis July 5th.

Officers from Duvall's Bluff report Marmaduke still south of the Arkansas river ten miles below Napoleon, his force consisting of about 6,000 with six or eight pieces of artillery.

New York, July 5th.

Some thirty fires took place on yesterday, resulting from fireworks; five large buildings on Wooster street and five dwellings on Grand Street were destroyed in this fire. The loss is about a quarter of a million.

Chicago, July 6th.
The dispatch stating that General Hooker was wounded in the recent assault on Kanesaw is incorrect. Col. Harker who was wounded, has since died. The error was occasioned by the similarity of the two names.

Halifax, July 6th.
The Asia from Queenstown 26th: The yacht Deerhound is charged with being a mere tender to the Alabama. It is rumored that Semmes will sail another pirate steamer in August.

Conference met on Saturday and finally adjourned. It is stated that orders have been issued by the English Government to have ready equipments for 30,000 troops. A favorable rumor on yesterday caused an improvement in the stock and consular market.

New York, July 6th.

The *World's* special of the 6th, says intelligence from the upper Potomac is confused and vague. The citizens of upper Maryland are terribly frightened, and fleeing with their property in all directions. The danger thus far seems to be more apprehended than real, for the rebel command has not occupied permanently any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The enemy is supposed to be part of Ranson's (late Stewart's) cavalry, with infantry from Ewell's corps.

Washington, July 5th.

A special to the *Tribune* at 11:20 last night says: Refugees from Hagerstown and Middle-town, are arriving at Baltimore in considerable numbers: many of them walking the whole way. They report much excitement throughout the western counties, more on account of the previous invasion, than from anything serious by the one now threatened.

Baltimore, July 6th.

The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual. Hunter's forces were arriving rapidly from the west, and will doubtless soon confront the rebels. The enemy retained possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds the opposite heights. All indications seem to show that the enemy's force does not exceed 6 or 8,000, and that it is a plundering expedition.

Montreal, June 29th.

An emigrant train of eleven cars went through Beloit bridge, nineteen miles from here, to-day, 350 emigrants aboard, thirty-four bodies have been recovered, about forty taken out injured. The engineer appears to be to blame for not stopping before going on the bridge.

Washington, July 2d.

A communication from ex-Secretary Chase to the Committee of Ways and Means, dated 29th ult., says: The aggregate of revenue from all sources for the year closing with the 30th of June, reaches \$242,000,000; and the expenses, including two months pay to the army, due July 1st, \$880,000,000. Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach \$35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for the next year cannot be put down at more than \$318,000,000. The expenditures are likely to reach \$850,000,000, leaving a deficit beyond the amount furnished by the \$400,000,000 loan bill. He suggested that this should be raised by a bill increasing the tax on liquors, tobacco and cigars. Senator Fessenden has not yet accepted the position of Secy of the Treasury, but it is considered certain that he will.

New York, July 6th.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: Notwithstanding the reports some time since that the Alabama was so worn out that she would have to be abandoned and never go on the ocean again, she made the trip from the East Indies to Cherbourg in such a short time that she was thought to be the Florida, and it was so telegraphed on her arrival. Captain Winslow, with the Kearsage, then in Holland, was immediately sent for, and by the protest of Mr. Dayton, the French authorities were obliged to order the Alabama out of port. Semmes put the best face on the matter, though it was evident he didn't like to face a war ship. The fight was so short and decisive that one would have thought the Alabama had changed places with one of her unarmed merchantmen. When the Alabama was disabled in her machinery, the Kearsage was run up close to her, and poured in a destructive broadside which tore away a whole section of the Alabama's side at the water line, and let the water through in cascades. The Alabama then turned tail and made for shore. Commander Winslow hoisted a flag of victory and pursued, but finding the Alabama sinking, he lowered his boat to pick up her crew. Mr. Dayton informed Commander Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, but might be transferred to the St. Louis, when she arrived, and conveyed to the United States. Commander Winslow claims that Captain Semmes and others who were taken to Southampton, are his prisoners. He

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had ample means to pick them up, but an English yacht had been sent by a pre-arranged plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention.

The Tribune's special says Commander Winslow of the Kearsage, is recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to be Commodore. It is said here that the value of the Alabama will be distributed among the officers and men of the Kearsage, by next Congress.

Washington, July 5th.

The President has issued a proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in Kentucky.

Chicago, July 6th.

Josiah Quincy died at his residence, in Bainbridge, Mass., on the 1st inst.

New York, July 6th.

The Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, has arrived.

Louisville, July 1st

One of the Government warehouses and some adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about \$1,500,000, which is sustained by Government. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New York, July 3d.

The steamers Locust Point and Matanzas collided on the 22d. between Barnegat and Absecon lights, the former sank in fourteen fathoms of water, and eight persons are supposed to be lost. The cargo is a total loss.

Washington, July 3d.

The President has signed the tariff bill, and it goes into effect to-morrow.

David Todd has declined the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendment to the inter-continental telegraph bill by which it would not be lawful to contract with newspapers or associations for the transmission of news on any terms different from those open to all newspapers.

New York, July 5th.

The Dano-Germanic Conference on the 18th, accomplished nothing. A proposition for arbitration was rejected. The Conference is regarded as a failure. It is supposed that hostilities will recommence.

Baltimore, July 6th.

The American has the following: An intelligent gentleman who arrived this morning from Harper's Ferry, states that it is now definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000. Of the whole not less than one-fourth are cavalry. They are concentrating in and around Harper's Ferry, and sending out parties to forage on the people, robbing them of watches, money, etc. Some skirmishing is going on between our troops and the rebels across the river. Occasionally a shot or shell is thrown at them from the Maryland Heights. The fight of Milligan with the advance of the rebels at Leetown, is spoken of as most gallant. He successfully repulsed them several times. Sigel moved towards Shepherdstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which he deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the hands of the enemy, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg, except some oats, which were burned before he left. An impression prevailed when our informant left, that the rebel force will retire before to-morrow, as Hunter will be in their rear by that time, with ample force to overwhelm them, if they remain longer. The principal object of this raid is proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done the canal and railroad and the plunder of the inhabitants. They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potowmack, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroy some canal boats near Hancock. There is no truth in the reports that the rebel force has been to Boonsboro and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the road west of Cumberland.

Washington, July 6th.

The mail steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, from City Point this forenoon, brings no news of importance from the army. It is ascertained that the reports of Gen. Wilson's losses are much exaggerated. Fear of his guns were re-captured from the enemy.

Philadelphia, July 6th.

The Bulletin says: Gen. Couch received a dispatch which leads to the belief that our cavalry has been driven out of Hagerstown. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond.

Governor Curtin will soon issue a call for 12,000 additional troops, so that the old regiments may be sent to the front.

Baltimore, July 6th—9 p.m.

The following is the latest from the Upper Potowmack to this hour: Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morning by a slight skirmish between our pickets and a small squad of rebel scouts, half way between Frederick and Point of Rocks, resulting in the rebels retiring.

Nothing definite is ascertained as regards Hunter's movement, but from the movements of the rebels, it is supposed he was actively preparing them in the rear.

Chicago, July 6th.

Special dispatched say Sigel had evacuated Martinsburg on Saturday morning, marching due east until he struck the Potowmack at Shepherdstown, where he crossed into Maryland closely followed by the rebels. On Sunday they overtook him and began to attack his

rear guard so vigorously that he was compelled to halt and form a line of battle on the rebel side of old Antietam field. The fight continued some time until Sigel found it necessary to retreat. Turning south he passed through South Mountain Gap and went straight to Harper's Ferry, the rebels keeping close at his heels. He reached the Ferry on the morning of the 4th. He destroyed the railroad bridge and trestlework leading from the bridge to the military buildings and then occupied Maryland Heights, which he is able to hold against four times his numbers. At 4 in the afternoon yesterday, it was reported that the rebels were charging up the hill to attack him.

Milwaukee, July 6th.

An extensive conflagration in the lumber regions of the northern counties is reported to have destroyed property valued at \$150,000, within the past few days.

Washington, July 6th.

The Navy Department has received the following:

U. S. steamer Kearsage, June 19th: I have the honor to inform the Department that on the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsage off Cherbourg, (June 14th,) I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Kearsage would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. In accordance with this notice, the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg at half-past nine this morning. Fearing that a question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached within 1200 yards, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamers making circles around at the distance of about 400 yards from each other. At the expiration of about an hour the Alabama struck, going down twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her. Signed:

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Halifax, July 6th.

Additional by the Asia: A letter in the *Advertiser* from Captain Semmes, announced on the 15th of August, he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will be completed at that date; rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock the ex-British war vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais.

A committee headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise by—[Here the report ends.]

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Halifax, July 6th.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hucks, Harnesses, Buggies, Sulki's and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hucks run to town. Warm Springs every morning and evening. [by 8th] FAUST & FOX.

STRAYED.

FROM Camp Douglas, some two weeks since, two Mules; one gray, the other dark brown; manes of both roached, and tails clipped notchwise. The gray is branded on left fore shoulder, either MS or SM. No marks are recollected on the brown. They are probably both together, as they seldom separated. Any one returning said strays to T. J. SISK, Wagon Master, at Camp Douglas, will be liberally rewarded.

ALL A-BOARD!!

On and after July 4th the undersigned will run a regular line of Stages between

CAMP DOUGLAS AND SALT LAKE CITY.

Stages leave Salt Lake City at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and return, leave Camp Douglas at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, Fifty Cents Each Way.

COOK & HURST, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

JOSIAH TUFTS.

W. C. GOODRICH.

SHO. SHOWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City Idaho Territory

HIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business W. Meers, Conrad Prag and Abraham Gads, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ralston & Co., instead of Donohoe & Co., as heretofore.

S. L. City, April 6th, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NEW HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

This Line is now running.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—An army correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives the following account of an incident of the late battle of the Wilderness:

"Par down the plank road where Hancock fought, beyond the thickest rebel dead, lay a boy severely wounded, perhaps not less a soldier than he was but a boy. He had fallen the day before, when we were farthest advanced, and had remained unmolested within the rebel lines. They had not removed him, and he was alone with the rebel dead when I rode up. The poor fellow was crawling about gathering violets. Faint with loss of blood, unable to stand, he could not resist the tempting flowers, and had already made a beautiful bouquet. Having caused a stretcher to be sent for, I saw him taken up tenderly and borne away, wearing a brave, sweet touching smile."

In the midst of the great Indian, bush-whacking fight in the Wilderness, when it was man to man and bayonet against bayonet, along the immense line of battle, which was so hidden in thicket and wooded swamps that none could see the battle-field for more than a few yards on each side, Grant is said to have remarked meditatively, as he backed with his jack knife the great tree which served as his headquarters, at the same time smoking vigorously on his briar root pipe. "Well (puff), if Lee does want to make this a Kilkenny cat fight (puff, puff,) I am sure we'll win; (puff, puff,) for we've got the longest tail." And not only the longest tail but the longest head, General Grant.

An old bachelor was rather taken aback, lately. Picking up a book, he exclaimed, upon seeing a woodcut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman, "Before I would ever kneel to a woman, I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then turning to a young woman, he inquired, "Do you not think it would be the best thing I could do?"

"It would undoubtedly be the best for the woman," was the sarcastic reply.

In one of our courts lately a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found. On the judge asking where he was, a gray elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said:

"Your honor, he's gone."

"Gone! gone!" said the judge, "where has he gone?"

"That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman; "but he's dead."

This is considered the most guarded answer on record.

The Independent says that when Wendell Phillips was embarking homeward from France, a Frenchman said, "Mr. Phillips, when shall you come to us again?" To which he replied, "When the slaves are free, and the women vote." "Ihen," rejoined Monsieur, "we shall never see you. Good bye."

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